

Women March For 69th and St. Patrick

Accident at Cathedral Causes Stir Before Parade Starts

Bomb Scare Due To Falling Stone

Stampede Costs Representative Smith a Broken Wrist

If Roderick Kennedy's St. Patrick's Day parade had started up Fifth Avenue from Forty-third Street on schedule yesterday afternoon the thick of it certainly would have found itself passing St. Patrick's Cathedral at a most inauspicious moment—and more certainly than that, Congressman Thomas F. Smith would not be having the "list of injured" so himself.

At 2:30 in the afternoon, when the parade should have been in motion for a good half hour, but with one delay and another wasn't even marshalled in the side streets, the Representative was seized with the notion that the whole cathedral was about to collapse into the avenue. The policemen, who a second before had been standing in a neat row along the curb below the reviewing stand, had suddenly broken ranks and were scooting into the west, each man for himself. There had been a crash that sounded like an explosion from inside the cathedral and a preliminary shower of rock onto the pavement. Some one with a loud and moving voice had shouted, "It's a bomb!" and even the police had taken up the cry, "The whole spire's coming down!"

Smith's Wrist Broken
So Representative Smith, being in front of the reviewing stand and a fair target for any and all things from above, put his hand on the rail and jumped. If the stand had been built clear out to the sidewalk he would have landed right side up. As it was he struck the corner of one of the steps and rolled down to the sidewalk, breaking his right wrist.

A half dozen others—not to be identified in the rush, for by unanimous consent reporters present decided it would be better to see where the policemen were going than to stand around taking names—followed Smith's example. Most of them also got tangled up with the steps and reached the sidewalk on all fours, but none suffered worse hurts than bruises.

The flight of the police was a thing of the moment. Before the first of them had reached the west side of the avenue he was policeman again instead of fugitive, and was shouting "Get back!" as loudly as if the crowd wasn't already pressing back the building line in its anxiety to be away from there.

Immediately after the rush from the cathedral there was a rush back to it. There still was that "explosion" to be explained, and a dynamiter or two, maybe, to be caught red-handed.

James Sherlock, acting fire chief of the third division, was inside the cathedral with the first of the police. Two hundred feet above him he saw a patch of blue sky, where there should have been only gray granite. Then he climbed into the organ loft, directly below the twin holes in roof and hanging ceiling, and learned the cause of the big crash before the shower. That had been a hundred-pound lump of granite dropping into the organ loft.

Chief Sherlock went still higher then and made himself sure there hadn't been any bombing. High up on the north spire a block which had been part of the Gothic ornamentation was missing. Wind and weather, and possibly the strain which recent gales have put on the halyards holding the big cathedral flag in suspension between

WOMEN CARRY ALLIES' FLAGS IN ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE



More than 3,000 wives, daughters and sweethearts of the city's Irish-Americans took part yesterday in the celebration in honor of Ireland's patron saint. The lower picture shows girl marchers swathed in flags of the Entente nations, including Great Britain.

the spires, had alone been responsible, he decided.

Mayor Hylan, who had motored up town to review the parade, missed all the excitement. He was held entertained in the residence of Cardinal Farley when the block fell, and he and his host did not take their places in the stand until order had been completely restored.

In the parade itself five thousand men and women marched—the latter occupying a place in line for the first time since New York got into the St. Patrick's Day parade habit. Grand Marshal Roderick Kennedy had expected a turn-out 20,000 strong, but a brave showing the marchers made as it was.

To prove their loyalty to America every marcher wore or carried the Stars and Stripes, and there were big standards innumerable waving alongside the green, orange and white colors which symbolized an Ireland united and free. In line were girls by the score who displayed the sign of the Sinn Féin in their headresses, but if there was a note of pro-Germanism anywhere (as Tim Healy has hinted there would be) it was not where the eyes could catch it.

Grand Marshal Charles F. Connolly and his mounted aids made a fine show at the head of the parade, and even when the skirt of the pipes directly behind them made their horses dance they stayed put. Behind the pipes were two automobiles, carrying John Devoy, of New York; Luke Dillon, of Philadelphia; Dr. Robert McGargan, and Captain Mulloy, a Civil War veteran.

Following them came boys from the Christian Brothers' schools, for the most part dressed in kilts, which are held to be, like the bagpipe, as much Irish as Scotch—if not more so.

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick were most numerous in the line. Representatives from twenty-six Friendly Son branches were there, along with twenty-five bands, fourteen divisions of A. O. H. societies, and twenty-three organizations of the Kings County Association, State Gaelic League, Philo-Celtic League, the Cumann Na'm Blain, Inc., and the Bunker Hill and Wolf Tone clubs.

Conspicuous by their absence were the celebrated 68th Regiment, now in France, and the green banner with the golden harp. The places of the regimental boys were filled by thousands of women relatives of the men fighting "over there," while the banner of green and gold was replaced by the tri-color of green and orange, with a white center, symbolizing the unification of green and orange.

Despite the absence of the popular regiment, current remarks indicated that it was dearer to memory than if actually present.

A striking feature of the parade was the Boy Scouts of Sacred Heart Roman Catholic church, clad in plaid kilts and carrying their rifles, closely resembling those affected by uniformed Caledonian organizations.

Father Power, rector of the church,

in charge of the boy contingent, said the plaid worn by the Scot had been loaned to the Highland brother cell by the Irish centuries ago, and that the uniform worn by his boys merely indicated that they had simply revived an ancient color custom of the Irish race.

The Irish Volunteers and numerous Scout organizations, equipped with rifles, lent a semi-military air to the parade.

Hate for England Crops Out Once at St. Patrick's Dinner

Just once the feud between Ireland and England cropped out last night at the 134th anniversary dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick at the Hotel Astor, and the speaker who referred to it declared that the entrance of the United States into the war at Britain's side had obscured the quarrel in his mind. It was the Rev. John Cavanaugh, president of Notre Dame University, in Indiana, and until he had qualified his remarks he had his audience gasping.

"I hate England," said he, coolly. "I hate English Prussianism as much as German Prussianism. A year ago today I rejoiced at every dispatch that told of a British setback. But all that is changed now, because this country is with England."

Applause broke out all over the room as he finished.

Justice Victor J. Dowling, of the Supreme Court, president of the society, presided at the dinner, and announced that the organization had contributed \$3,000 for war purposes, which would be divided among the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Knights of Columbus.

Among the other speakers were Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and Senator James Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois.

Senator Lewis called to mind what he declared was the pressing problem of to-morrow—the fate that would befall the foreign policy of the United States in the day when the nations would be at the council table to remake the policies of the world. In its relation to foreign nations, he pointed out, the United States had brought two hard and fast rules of conduct—the Monroe Doctrine, which was directed toward Europe, and the Asiatic exclusion act, directed toward Asia.

Both of them had brought this country to the verge of war in the past, he declared, and now in entering the world affray the United States had made them part and parcel of the great bundle of problems that would be opened when the nations discussed peace terms. He expressed the opinion, however, that the council table of nations was a much better place to discuss those policies than the battlefield, and asserted that if the United States had evaded war with Germany it would nevertheless have had to fight sooner or later for the Monroe Doctrine or the Asiatic exclusion act.

"Will not the European nations that have cooperated with us demand that

we hereafter join as one people and world for all people in common?" he demanded. "Should we not anticipate that England, with whom we had a high friction as to Venezuela, and France, with whom we contested as to Mexico, will, as our friends, demand that the bars of the Monroe Doctrine be withdrawn as to them in South America, and shall we not ask if the policy be withdrawn as to our friends the same must be in the peace treaty extended equally to all nations involved?"

"Can we fail to see that as we adopt closer relations with Asia, benefiting if we do, from any service of Japan (stimulated from any reason by her treaties with Britain or Russia), that we become in a sense of equity in a position of obligation to listen to any grievance that these friendly Asiatic people may have against any policy of ours which they insist, disavows their nation or injures their people? If the demand is made by Japan or her ally, Britain, to request of us the granting to Asia privileges of citizenship to the same extent we grant to Britain and France, can those nations decline to join Japan in this request?"

The answer to these riddles, Senator Lewis declared, lay in Woodrow Wilson, "the one great Democrat of the newly awakened America" and in the United States of America.

President Wilson, he asserted, "would never sacrifice any principle necessary for the full protection of America for the convenience or profit of any other people on earth."

"Loyalty to the declared course," he continued, "devotion to the object to be attained and united and patriotic support by all our people to whatever administration is in power seeking to enforce the declared policy of the government—this is the guarantee of the success of any declared policy and the profit to the world of victory by America in any undertaking necessary for the welfare of her people."

Secretary Daniels called the roll of the Irish heroes of the American navy, beginning with John Barry, the first commissioned commodore in it. Among the others whom he mentioned were MacDonough, O'Brien, Monaghan, Devoy, Tarrall, Mahan, Mulligan, Sullivan, Cassin and Rowan, whose memories in many instances are perpetuated in the names of torpedo boat destroyers of the present navy.

There will be nothing of the toy about the No Man's Land soon to be dropped upon the centre of New York City by the Liberty Loan Committee in its effort to stimulate interest in its third campaign to raise funds with which to win the war.

All the grim features which go to identify the trenches with the greatest conflict of all time will be reproduced to the most minute detail, so that dad, mother and Sister Susie may know just exactly what Brother Tom's emotions are as he wades knee deep in mud, mounts the firing step of his trench and peers out over the desolation of No Man's Land before going "over the top."

It is hoped by the committee that its request for a site in Central Park upon which to put through this project will be granted by the Committee on City Planning when they meet Tuesday. The city already has appropriated \$25,000 to defray any cost of restoration after the exhibit closes.

The reason Central Park is preferred is because of its central location in relation to the entire greater city. It is desired to bring the trenches as close to the poor as to the wealthy, not only because of the splendid spirit they have displayed in supporting loans of the past, but because they are counted upon to prove themselves a potent factor in this campaign.

What opposition has arisen to the project has been entirely nullified by the approbation from every section of the city, and it is believed all antagonism will have been dispelled soon enough to make the venture an unqualified success.

One member of the committee said yesterday:

"This proposal to reproduce a section of the first and second line trenches and No Man's Land in New York is not born of frivolity. There was never a more serious undertaking. It will bring the war, with its grimmest aspect, to the very doors of the people of this city who have not yet begun to realize they are at war."

It is very well for us to read of the hardships suffered by our soldiers. But there is no comparison between actually experiencing such rigors of war and reading of them. That is our purpose, and I believe it will succeed.

"There is not a father, mother, sister, brother, sweetheart or any relative of any man now carrying a rifle on the other side of the ocean who isn't deeply concerned with his welfare. If we can show them how he is enduring discomforts of packages carried out under star shells as a feature of the exhibit. They will be more eager to buy Liberty Bonds with their money, that they may make his lot less difficult."

While none of the details to follow the completion of the trenches has been perfected yet, it is reasonable to believe, this committee member said, that sham battles will be staged, with night attacks carried out under star shells as a feature of the exhibit.

The trench plans have been completed by French engineers, and André Pardon, High Commissioner of France in the United States, through whom France offered to reproduce the trenches and provide trophies and paraphernalia, is cooperating with the Liberty Loan Committee to make a success of the venture.

U-Boats to Blame for Shortage of Shamrocks In America This Year

The Kaiser's devils of the deep—the U-boats—are to blame for the few shamrocks to be seen here this year. Usually, at this season, there are thousands of packages containing fern bog, shamrocks and clay, at the postoffice. These are gifts, in the Dublin postoffice to the clerks here. Many of the latter, in return, send to Dublin gifts of shamrocks. But the shamrocks, together with thousands of green bog, green handkerchiefs and green suspenders, from across the water, are few.

All because of the U-boat. Loyalty was the keynote of the fourth annual reunion of the Shamrock Society of New York City, held yesterday in Columbus Garden, Sixth Avenue and Eighth Street. Resolutions of Irish descent and pledging unwavering devotion to the nation's aims, especially in its foreign policy, were adopted. Dr. C. Romanus Kenny, Luke J. Finn, of the Irish Federation of America, and John J. Sheahan were the speakers.

More than 500 persons attended the sixth annual dinner of the St. Patrick's Society of Queens last night at the Biltmore. James J. Conway was master. The speakers were Thomas J. Churchill, former president of the Board of Education, Senator James J. Walker, William P. Oliver, Assistant District Attorney A. T. Rorke and United States Marshal Thomas M. McCarthy.

Previous to a parade by its twenty-one divisions the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Hudson County yesterday in Jersey City presented an ambulance to the Jersey City chapter of the Red Cross, the Rev. T. J. Hurley, Hibernian county chaplain, making the speech of presentation. There were 2,500 in the parade. Last night the marchers attended solemn vespers in St. Michael's Church. Bishop John J. O'Connor, of the Newark diocese, was present.

Police Reserves To Be Department Training School

Special Deputy Wanamaker Plans Reorganization of Auxiliary

Two Main Divisions

One Corps Will Prepare Aspirants for Duties in Regular Force

Rodman Wanamaker, the special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the body of citizen police formerly known as the Home Defence League and now as the Police Reserve Force, described yesterday his plans for its reorganization and future. When his plans are working smoothly he expects to have a well disciplined body of men trained in police duty, on horseback, afloat and in the air.

A feature of the reorganization of the force, upon which Mr. Wanamaker laid considerable stress, was its separation into two grand divisions, "training corps" and "civilian reserve." Strictly speaking, both will be civilian bodies, but the training corps men will be professionals at heart, and the members of the civilian reserve amateurs. Training corps they will receive the training to fit them for permanent posts in the department, training for which candidates for the force, Mr. Wanamaker said, were in the habit of paying from \$15 to \$100 to civil service schools, and then frequently failing to be adequately prepared for the examinations.

Nucleus for Department
This phase of the reorganization, the Special Deputy Commissioner pointed out, would give the Police Reserve Force a constant nucleus of young, vigorous, earnest recruits, would give each young man adequate training for the department without expense, and would provide the Police Department with a reserve of men, likely material upon which to draw as necessity arose.

"Men trained and made policemen by way of the police training corps," said Mr. Wanamaker, "would save the city three months' service and salary for each man appointed to the police force, because the men would be trained before appointment and qualified to go on patrol when sworn in, instead of attending the training school for three months under salary, as is now the practice."

Neighborhood and business units will be enrolled strictly upon merit, and the emergency duty in much the same way that the Home Defence League was organized, although Mr. Wanamaker's intention is to have the same compactness and strict discipline in that branch of the reserves as in the training corps.

Every member of the reserve, to whatever branch he may be assigned, must pledge himself to obey police orders and enforce and obey police regulations. Every member will have a numbered badge that he must wear while in uniform. Promotions are to be made strictly upon merit, and neither non-commissioned nor commissioned officers may attain their ranks without passing examinations. Nor are they to be reduced in rank "without full inquiry and an opportunity to be heard."

When Judge Hill pronounced sentence Mrs. Hirsch, who had remained seated, looked up and said: "I haven't a word to say." Her counsel, however, immediately announced that a motion of appeal would be made later, and Judge Hill fixed bond at \$3,000. Mrs. Hirsch was unable to furnish bail and was returned to the cell in Fulton County jail which she has occupied since her indictment, a month ago.

Jury Out Short Time
The jury received the case late today, after long hours of argument by counsel. It was out just twenty-six minutes, six minutes longer than was the jury that convicted Cook. While the jury deliberated Mrs. Hirsch apparently was confident, and even when



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Sentence Woman For Blackmailing Atlanta's Mayor

Jury Convicts Mrs. Hirsch, Who Gets Year in Jail and \$1,000 Fine

ATLANTA, March 16.—Mrs. Margaret A. Hirsch was convicted by a jury in the Superior Court to-day of an attempt to extort \$500,000 from Mayor Asa G. Candler by blackmail and was given the maximum sentence in Georgia for a misdemeanor, a year in prison and a fine of \$1,000. J. W. Cook, indicted jointly with her and tried two weeks ago, also received the maximum sentence, but instead of the prison term he was given a year and a day on the chain gang at hard labor.

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the adverse report was made by the foreman she took the result with greater calm than she had shown at any time during the trial, and in marked contrast to her demeanor when counsel was arguing the case. Then she sat with her head bowed in her arms and wept bitterly when denounced by counsel for the state.

Judge Hill held that Mrs. Hirsch was unfit for labor on the public works of Fulton County, and that she should be confined in the woman's department of the state penitentiary at Milledgeville.

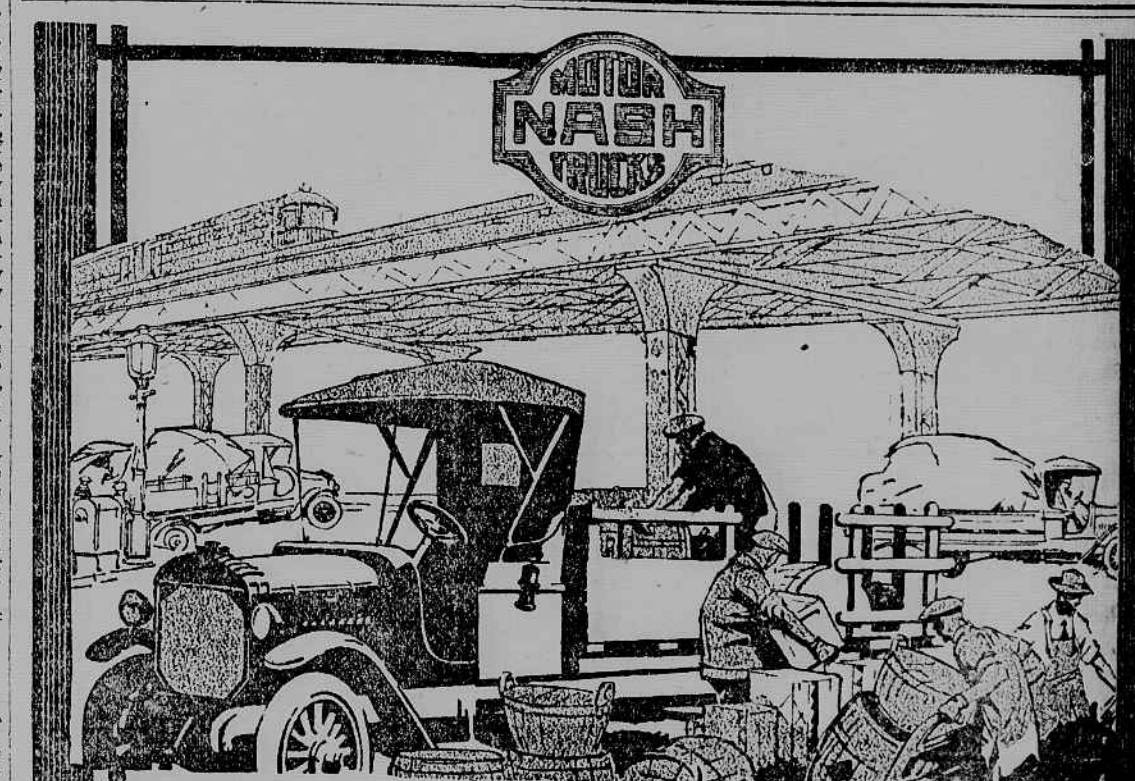
Cook After New Trial
It was announced to-day that the hearing on the motion for a new trial for Cook had been continued until March 23, it having been postponed to-day because the trial of Mrs. Hirsch was not completed in time to hear counsel.

Mrs. Hirsch and Cook were indicted last February 14 for attempted blackmail of the Mayor after the latter had gone before a special grand jury.

It was announced that what was alleged to have transpired at his private business office February 6, when Mrs. Hirsch called on him, and Cook later appeared at the office door. Later, the Mayor claimed, the man and woman had undertaken to extort money from him.

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